

## THE METALS.

Silver, 65c. per ounce.  
Copper, 11c. per pound; New York,  
11.45 per 100 pounds.  
Lead, 33.50 per 100 pounds; New York,  
34.75.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870.

## SALT LAKE TRIBUNE.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1902.—Twenty-Eight Pages

## WEATHER TODAY.

FORECAST FOR SALT LAKE.

Fair.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ROOSEVELT WILL ACT  
AS SOLE ARBITRATORDifficult Position Forced Upon the President of the  
United States by the Allied Powers.Great Britain and Germany Give Official Notice of the Blockade of  
Venezuelan Ports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—President Roosevelt has proposed to the allied powers that the Venezuelan dispute be submitted to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal. The powers have replied with a counter proposal that President Roosevelt himself arbitrate the issues.

Berlin, Dec. 20.—A semi-official statement made tonight says:

"The invitation to President Roosevelt to act as arbitrator was made after a thorough consultation between Germany and Great Britain. An understanding has been reached by the two powers on the reservations attached to the offer, and the German note will agree with the English note on all essential points."

Washington, Dec. 20.—These were the developments over night in the Venezuelan matter and they seem to justify the prediction made in these dispatches that the critical point has been passed. President Roosevelt does not wish to act as arbitrator in this dispute for, as it is felt here, he would be at once judge, jury and constable and would be under the moral obligation to execute his own judgment. The president feels that a reference to The Hague tribunal would vastly strengthen the cause of arbitration.

Still, rather than see the present dispute proceed to extremes, it is probable that the president will assume the duties of arbitrator. It is fully realized that any decision rendered by him in that capacity would be sure to bring to him the enmity of one or the other of the parties to the controversy, and this fact was pointed out to the president early in the week by a leading senator who had been called into the consultation. Nevertheless, to prevent bloodshed and the destruction of property and interference with the great commercial interests that would result in loss, it is believed that the president would assume the charge, providing his own view cannot prevail.

An important fact developed today is that the punitive measure about to be instituted, and, in fact, now in force to some extent, will not be suspended by the allies until a definite agreement is reached as to arbitration. Venezuela has also been told through Minister Bowen that the president would welcome a reference of the dispute to The Hague tribunal. While no direct reply has been received, it is not doubted that the reply would be favorable if the other powers consented to such reference.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The official proclamation of the blockade of Venezuela ports was gazetted this morning and becomes effective Dec. 20. The text of the proclamation is as follows:

"Foreign Office, Dec. 20, 1902:

"It is hereby notified that as the United States of Venezuela have failed to comply with the demands of his majesty's government, a blockade by his majesty's naval forces of the ports of La Guayra, Caranero, Guanta, Cumana and Carapana and the port of Orinoco is declared and such blockade will be effectively maintained from and after the 20th of December, subject to the allowance of the following days of grace:

"For vessels sailing before the date of this notification from West Indian ports and ports on the east coast of the continent of America, ten days for steamers and twenty days for sailing vessels; from all other ports twenty days for steamers and forty days for sailing vessels.

"For vessels lying in the ports now declared to be blockaded, fifteen days.

"Vessels which attempt the blockade will render themselves liable to all measures authorized by the law of nations and by the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers."

The foreign office says the blockade of the Venezuelan coast will not be relaxed until the powers agree on a method for the arbitration of their respective cases and Venezuela shows a disposition to act sincerely.

Stress is laid on the difficulty in view of the diversity of the claims in deciding on a method of presentation and on the proximity of the negotiations which will be involved before a settlement is in sight. It is not definitely decided whether separate cases can be embodied in one document, should the projected arbitration take definite shape.

## GERMAN DECREE.

Ships Warned Against Trying to  
Break the Blockade.

Berlin, Dec. 20.—The German government today published a decree embodying the conditions of the blockade of Germany's portion of the Venezuelan coast. It follows:

"The government of Venezuela having rejected the demand, which the imperial government communicated to it, the ports of Porto Cabello and Maracaibo are hereby declared to be under blockade beginning Dec. 20. Ships under other than the Venezuelan flag which sailed from West Indian or other east American ports before the publication of this decree will receive a period of ten days for sailing vessels and ten days for steamers to reach their destination.

"Sailing vessels from all other ports are allowed forty, and steamers twenty days.

"Ships which attempt to break the blockade will be subject to the provisions which apply to neutrals under international law and in accordance with treaties. Signed, VON BUELOW."

## VENEZUELAN'S PUZZLED.

Notification of Blockade Came as a  
Surprise.

Caracas, Dec. 20.—A notification that the blockade of Venezuelan ports by the allies would be made effective today was transmitted to the Venezuelan government this morning by the British consul at La Guayra. The announcement was not expected and caused a commercial panic. The rate of exchange jumped five points.

The people here are still ignorant of the answer of the allied governments to the proposal to arbitrate the Venezuelan differences.

The government has knowledge of the answer through the United States legation.

## UP TO ROOSEVELT.

No Prediction Made as to His Probable  
Course.

Washington, Dec. 20.—If an agreement is reached on arbitration, the president would be for Mr. Bowen, representing Venezuela as a plenipotentiary, to sign, with the representative of the allies, a protocol stating that the case is to be submitted to arbitration; that Venezuela admits the right of diplomatic intervention; that the United States will provide in the greatest detail for the security of foreign interests against various and extortionate interference on the part of the Venezuelan government hereafter, and will insure the admission of justice in the settlement of claims and especially will it relieve foreign residents of Venezuela from forced loans and persecution in time of revolutions.

Waiting For an Answer.

The status of the arbitration negotiations at the close of the official day, as disclosed by the state department, was that the powers were waiting for an answer from the president to their proposal, which was to be submitted to the president. The president's answer can only be guessed at, for the officials decline to express any opinion of their own. However, it is believed to be a safe prediction that he will renew his suggestion that the case be submitted to The Hague tribunal, adding to the argument he has already produced the fact that the United States, having claims of its own against Venezuela to the amount of \$100,000, is a party in interest, and it would be unfair to let it arbitrate in the position of having to arbitrate the case of another.

The powers bring against The Hague proposal the argument that President Castro would feel lightly bound by any decision by that tribunal, but would be certain to heed a judgment rendered by President Roosevelt. It is said at the state department that, no matter how these two propositions are disposed of, there will be no backward step, and that an agreement of some kind which will bring about a peaceful settlement of the Venezuelan troubles will result from the present negotiations.

## The Last Resort.

Of course, if President Roosevelt should accept the charges, which he would only

(Continued on Page 2.)



Uncle Sam--Not this Christmas, gentlemen.

BAD WRECK IN CALIFORNIA HARVEY M'GREW  
DEAD AT OMAHATen Persons Killed and Twenty-seven Injured in a Collision at  
Byron—Engineer Paid No Attention to  
the Flagman.

Byron, Cal., Dec. 20.—Ten persons were killed and twenty-seven injured in a collision tonight between the southbound Los Angeles Owl train and the Stockton flyer. It was a rear-end collision, the engine of the local plowing its way through the coach on the owl, which was filled with Fresno people. The passengers who escaped instant death were hurled to the fore part of the coach, crushed in between the mass of debris, their sufferings and danger intensified a hundredfold by the clouds of scalding steam that poured out from the shattered boiler of the Stockton engine.

The "Owl" left the Oakland mole about 5 o'clock, and on the way to this point it was noted that there was a leak in the fuel of the engine. This increased in such an extent that it was deemed advisable to stop here to take up a freight engine for relief. The train officials know that No. 84, the Stockton local, was following a half hour behind, and a flagman was sent back down the track to give warning of the presence of the owl. It is said that the Stockton train, in charge of Engineer Maguire and Fireman Joyce, got the warning signal in due time and gave the usual response with whistle blasts. Why the incoming train was not checked, however, has not been thus far explained, the men who could give the facts being numbered among the badly injured.

## With Awful Crash.

On came the train with apparently scarcely any diminution of speed, and the Fresno coach was completely telescoped. So forcibly did the local meet the rear of the Owl that the end of the second car, the dining car, was smashed in and all of the three coaches were seriously hurt. It seems miraculous that the horror of fire was not added to the direful disaster, but the

CAN SEND GREETINGS FREEZING SAINT PAUL  
PEOPLE FIGHT FOR COALCable Will Be Laid to Honolulu  
by Christmas Day if No Ac-  
cidents Happen.

San Francisco, Dec. 20.—The first link of the great ocean cable which is to connect the United States with Hawaii has been laid and the cable ship Silverton is proceeding so rapidly with the work of laying the cable that it would not be at all surprising if Christmas greetings from Governor Dole of Hawaii to President Roosevelt were sent over the cable from Honolulu on Christmas day. At noon today, 1,054 knots of cable had been reeled out from the hold of the Silverton to rest on the bottom of old ocean, in 130 hours since leaving San Francisco, and this in spite of a storm which retarded the work of laying the cable. If a slightly better ratio is maintained during the next five days, with no storms or accidents to interfere with the work, it is reasonable to expect that communication with Honolulu will be had on Christmas day.

The Associated Press representative on board the Silverton filed the following message from the vessel at noon today:

"Latitude 20.15 north; longitude 159.35 west. The total amount of cable paid out up to noon today, which includes the first section, the laying of which was completed last night at 8 o'clock, was 1,054 knots. The weather is fine."

## CHAFFEE IN LINE.

Washington, Dec. 20.—It is stated at the war department that General Chaffee will succeed General Young as lieutenant general of the army upon the retirement of the latter.

General Young, who will succeed General Miles.

HE WAS TAKEN SUDDENLY ILL  
FAILED ONCE TO GET A FORMAL  
APPOINTMENT HERE.

(Special to The Herald.)

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 20.—Harvey N. McGrew, one of the illustrious newspaper men who ever pushed a pencil, has received the call of "30" and that under circumstances which bring heart pang to many of his hundreds of friends. His death was due to paresis and occurred yesterday, but was not announced until today.

He came to Omaha about two weeks ago and was seen on the streets apparently as well as he ever was. Last Saturday he was stricken with illness and went unannounced to the hospital at the county poor farm. None of his newspaper friends knew of his condition or he would have been accorded the best attention. He probably went there because of being too proud to ask for assistance.

He was 51 years of age and had become known to the newspaper fraternity throughout the country. Sixteen years ago he went to Utah and entered into a contest for appointment in the United States land office but failed to secure the position. He was given in lieu of it a position with the government transport service with headquarters at San Francisco, which position he held until 1901. He is well known here at the time of his death.

Mr. McGrew leaves an aged mother and also a half brother living at Galesburg, Ill. The remains of Mr. McGrew will be taken to his home in charge by friends in this city and suitable disposition made of them.

Harvey McGrew lived in this city for several years and was here only two months ago, when evidences of disease were apparent to his acquaintances. He first arrived in this city in 1887 and at once became identified with the political interests of the state. He claimed to have come here to settle the matter of the federal building site. He was appointed by President McKinley to the position of registrar of the United States land office but his appointment failed of confirmation because of strenuous objections from the republicans, who insisted that he was a foreigner and not entitled to the place.

The position was secured through the recommendation of Senator Thurston of Nebraska. McGrew succeeded Byron Groo of this city in the office which he held only for a short time. While in this city he was married to Miss Heath, a daughter of Henry Heath, one of the oldest residents of the city. Recently he was in the government transport service and for many years was connected with various newspapers.

## FATAL SNOWSLIDE.

Boise, Ida., Dec. 20.—A special to the Statesman from Weiser, Ida., says: News has just arrived here of the death of Frank Brannan of Payette, and Frank Payne, the head of Government Creek, about four miles from where Campbell, Skales and Tullis were killed last winter. Their bodies were recovered and are now awaiting word from relatives.

YOUNG WOMAN EXPRESSES  
IN PHYSICIAN'S OFFICEDr. Payne in Jail Charged With Causing the Death  
of Miss Anna D. Hill.Well Known Teacher in the Lowell School Is Made the Victim of  
Shocking Tragedy.

MISS ANNA D. HILL, for several years a teacher in the Lowell school, died in the office of Dr. E. S. Payne, at 142 South Main street, at noon yesterday, under circumstances that warranted the arrest of the doctor on a charge of malpractice. It is one of the most shocking cases that has ever come before the authorities.

Miss Hill has been a most highly respected young woman, attentive to her duties, and the people with whom she lived would have staked their lives on her honor. Implicated in the tragedy is a man whose name is McMurray, and who is now residing in Missouri.

Since 1896, when she came here from Missouri to teach school, Miss Hill has been living at the home of Principal G. N. McKay of the Lowell school, whose wife is a second or third cousin of the dead woman, at 854 East First South street. She arose yesterday morning in fine spirits, and in usual health. After breakfast she announced her intention of doing some Christmas shopping and came down town.

## Went to Doctor's Office.

This was between 8 and 9 o'clock. At about 11:30 she went into Auerbach's store and made some purchases, and immediately afterwards, as nearly as her movements can be traced, climbed up the dingy stairway at 142 Main to Dr. Payne's office. The man, who is a specialist for women's complaints, and from the correspondence found in his room, conducts an illegitimate practice. He has, in fact, twice been in the toils of the law and has escaped prosecution only because, it is said, the prosecuting witnesses disappeared at the critical moment.

Miss Hill never left Dr. Payne's office alive. Some time after she entered the place he rushed to the police station and informed the officers that a woman had come to him and gave him a deadly poison, and he was afraid she would die before the officers could get there. Although there were several telephones in the vicinity and any number of people, he left the woman in a dying condition and locked the door behind him in order to notify the police.

The police hurried to the doctor's office and found the woman dead. She was soon identified and Dr. Payne was placed under arrest. He made the statement while sitting in the county jail that he was merely a messenger, and that the woman had administered to herself a deadly poison, consisting of strychnine and nitro-glycerine, and this or some other poison administered is supposed to have caused her death.

## Officers Were Suspicious.

The case was a mystery, although the officers had their suspicions, on account of Dr. Payne's former record, until 8 o'clock last night, when a post mortem examination was had at Evans undertaking establishment. It was conducted by County Physician Mayo, assisted by Drs. Odell, Whitney, Cannon, Harrison and McCurtain, and was witnessed by Judge Morris Sommer, as coroner, and police officers.

The autopsy proved that a criminal operation had been performed. It was also a proof to the satisfaction of the doctors that the operation had not been successful. The woman had not been dead for more than a few hours, and the doctors had not been able to find any signs of life.

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her a heart stimulant, containing a small quantity of strychnine and gave it to her. She called for a moment, but again went into convulsions. Then I became alarmed about the young woman and decided to go to the police station. I rushed over there and told them the circumstances, and when I came back the woman was dead."

The body of Miss Hill was lying on the sofa when the police arrived, and her wrap, hat and rubbers were on other parts of the room. When questioned about this, Dr. Payne said that he removed the girl's things while she was on the sofa. The rubbers were found, carefully placed in a corner, which the police consider as a remarkable fact, if the doctor removed them while his patient was in convulsions.

## Left Patient Dying.

The officers believe it strange, too, that the doctor should have left a dying patient and walked to the police station. When he got to the station he told the officers that the woman would probably be dead by the time they reached his office.

Shortly after the death of the woman was reported, the county officials and city detectives were on the scene. At the request of County Attorney Christensen, Dr. Payne accompanied the police to the station while an investigation was conducted, and he was subsequently locked in jail and charged with the crime. A bucket used for carrying ashes was found in the room, and this the dead woman had vomited, and the contents were saved for chemical analysis.

The police made a close examination of Dr. Payne's two rooms. They found enough bottles to stock an ordinary drug store, and a grip sack containing instruments. They then gathered up the letters in the room, of which there seemed to be but one, and probably not less than 100 were from girls all over the state of Utah, referring to criminal operations and requesting the doctor to send them medicines.

If any proof of what had occurred was lacking after the autopsy, it was supplied when Principal McKay of the Lowell school opened a letter addressed to the dead woman at his home, after her death. It read as follows:

## Letter From Her Lover.

"Colony, Mo., Dec. 16, 1902.—Dear Anna: Yours of the 9th inst. received this last eve. I have received two letters since I came down here. I fear from what your last adviser said that he and the other fellows are merely aiming to scare you in order to rob you of more money. I shall watch the mails anxiously until I hear what you have done. Yes, of course, we hurry things up as much as possible in order to avoid talk. I will be ready by the 10th or 15th of January. Will that do? By all means, do not let me hear of your going to the police station. (Mrs. McKay) anything. I want you to quit worrying yourself sick. We can marry and live things down. What's the harm?"

"Better preserve your health for the sake of the one who is to be. Think of the pleasures we have had and of the pleasures yet to come. I am sure I can be a little paradise of passion. I don't know just what you mean by being satisfied with platonic love, but if this is the way you wish to live, endeavor to be satisfied. You know about how platonic I am in my relations to the dear women. Well, my nature has not changed. I shall endeavor to be satisfied. I should like to be a beautiful, clear, crystallized iceberg, but I ain't, and so."

The name of the supposed writer is McMurray, who was here for several months during last spring and summer, and who kept company with Miss Hill. His letter was from Colony, Mo., as indicated, and that town is but a short distance from Miss Hill's home, Novelty, Mo.

## Came Here From the East.

Miss Anna D. Hill, the dead woman, was 22 years of age, and a native of Novelty, Mo., where her parents and brother resided. She came here to teach school in 1896, and was assigned to the sixth grade of the Lowell school, under Principal G. N. McKay, whose wife is a second cousin of the deceased. She has lived with Mr. and Mrs. McKay ever since her arrival in Salt Lake, at 854 East First South street.

Her closest associates stated that she had never been ill during her residence in this city, although during the past few days she complained of being unable to sleep well.

Yesterday morning she arose and was in her usual good spirits, offering before breakfast to go to the store and see if the chickens had laid some fresh eggs. Shortly after breakfast, at about 8:30, she left the house and started downtown to do some Christmas shopping. In her shopping bag were found a number of little trinkets, notably some handkerchiefs, which she had intended to send to relatives and friends in Missouri.

Besides these, an unusual quantity of gauze cloth was found among her purchases. She had secured it at Auerbach's store, and it proved too much for her when she wanted the kind used in surgery, she replied that it was to be used for medicinal purposes.

## Will Hold an Inquest.

Justice Morris Sommer was summoned to view the remains before they had been removed by the undertaker, and he at once decided to hold an inquest. It will take place at his office in the Eagle block at 11 a. m. tomorrow.

Dr. Payne's record is not an enviable one. He was mixed up in two criminal cases, one of them a year ago, when the girl in the case is said to have left town to avoid testifying against him. His office has the appearance of a den. It is dingy, close and ill-furnished, and the instruments, as well as the letters found, indicated only too clearly the class of clients he had.

The county officers declare that they will prosecute Payne to the fullest extent of the law. It is held that he has enough evidence to prove him guilty of the crime. Although he states that he did not administer the poison, he is said to have been in the room when she was dying, and he is supposed to be the mark of Dr. Payne.